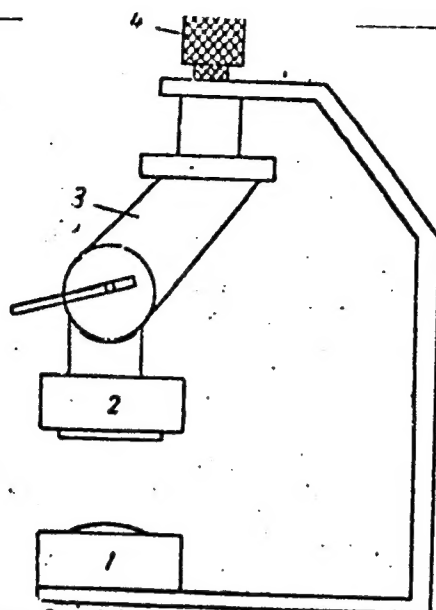


ACC NR: AP7009096



1—illuminator; 2—photocell; 3—hinge; 4—adjustment screw

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec63

Card 2/2

KREYTSEK, B. A.

Epp.  
.R92884

ESEL'SON, ICSIF MIKHAYLOVICH STRELKOVYY SPORT (RIFLE SHOOTING,  
BY) I. M. ESEL'SON (I) B. A. KREYTSEK. MOSKVA, GOSKUL'TURISVETIZDAT,  
1956.

26 p. ILLUS.

AT HEAD OF TITLE: RUSSIA (RSFSR) KOMITET PO FIZICHESKOY KUL'TURE I  
SPORTU.

KREYTSER, Boris Aleksandrovich; STEPANOV, Ivan Prokof'yevich; PETROVSKAYA,  
Ye.K., red.; KORNIEYEVA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Shotgun firing pattern] Drobovoi vystrel. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
"Fizkul'tura i sport," 1959. 71 p. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Shotguns)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										13									
CA										<p>Bituminous aqueous emulsions for impregnating roofing paper, artificial leather, paper tubes, preparing varnishes, etc. G. D. Kreitzer. Russ. 38,109, Aug. 31, 1931. Emulsions are prepd. from molten, or finely disintegrated or dissolved bitumens or pitches or their mixts. with emulsifiers by using for stabilizer mineral oils of high viscosity or petroleum derivs. with the addn. of electrolytes such as <math>\text{CaCl}_2</math>.</p>									
ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										E271.2.2.47									
18000 5TH 02100										18000 5TH 02100									
18000 5TH 02100										18000 5TH 02100									

**Aqueous bitumen emulsions and their use in producing plastic compounds.** G. D. Kreitzer and K. M. Bekroeva. *Narodnii Komissariat Tyselkol Prom. S. S. S. R., Leningrad, Plastmassi 1, 342 St (1935).* Emulsions from low-melting bitumens are obtained by heating them from low-melting bitumens are obtained by heating them slightly above their m. p. and stirring into hot H<sub>2</sub>O. These emulsions give poor plastic compds. Suspensions of high-melting bitumens are obtained by grinding them in H<sub>2</sub>O contg. 1% alkali as a stabilizer. By mixing the emulsions from high melting and low-melting bitumens in various proportions, a wide variety of products can be prepared. H. M. Edwards.

H. M. Lawrence

A 30 75 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1139, 1140, 1141

10. 11. 1944

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES AREA										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p>Asphalt. B. E. Tillman and G. D. Kretsch. Russ. 50,001, April 30, 1937. Petroleum residues are polymerized by heating to 300-500° in the presence of 1-5% of <math>AlCl_3</math>.</p>																													
<p>ASAC-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													

13

CH

The utilization of phenol-lignin resin for gluing plywood. G. D. Kreitzer and O. M. Klimova. *Izobekhim. Prom.* 1938; No. 3 4, 22 4; Khim. Referat. Zhur. 2, No. 4, 130-1 (1939).—Phenol-lignin resin to which was added 4% by wt. of uretopine was a suitable adhesive for plywood. Cleaving strength of 30 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> was obtained. W. R. Henn

ASAC 55.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

04

4

THE USE OF ASPHALT AND BITUMINOUS MATERIALS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF AUTOMOTIVE STORAGE BATTERIES. G. D. KRETYER. *Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 5, 610-14 (1974). --A discussion.

CHAS. BLANC

ASH S&A METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALLOY	TEMP	PROPERTIES	TESTS	ANALYSIS	OTHER
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
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91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102
103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114
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175	176	177	178	179	180
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235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246
247	248	249	250	251	252
253	254	255	256	257	258
259	260	261	262	263	264
265	266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275	276
277	278	279	280	281	282
283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294
295	296	297	298	299	300



14

The nature of Badki asphaltite. G. D. Kreitzer. *Byull. Obmend Opyt. Lakhovskoi Prom.* 1959, No. 8, 12-13. —  
The following data were obtained for Badki asphaltite:  
The following data were obtained for Badki asphaltite:  
d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.9838; soly. in CCl<sub>4</sub> 0.24%; soly. in white spirit  
20.5%; soly. in turpentine 70.3%; ash content 1.31%.  
Analysis gave: C 78.22, H 8.37, O 0.08, S 0.89 and N  
1.43%. There was but a small difference in soly. in the  
cold and when hot in ether and petroleum, but the soly.  
in acetone varied from 17.1 to 70.00% at different temps.  
David Arlony

111 AND 112 CRYSTAL

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES - 11

22

A rapid method of analysis of bitumen components.  
G. D. Kreitzer and L. A. Pnevva. *Byull. Obshch. Opyt. Tzhitrovnikov-Prom.* 1960, No. 1, 16-17.—A sample of 1.2-1.5 g. finely divided bitumen was refluxed for 2 hrs. with petr. ether boiling below 50°. The suspension was filtered on a filter dried at 105-10° to const. weight. The ppt. was washed with petr. ether and dried to const. weight. The filtrate contains oils and resins while the ppt. is composed of asphaltenes, carbones and carboids. The percentage of oils and resins is detd. by weight difference of the sample before and after extn. Carbones are detd. by refluxing 0.4-0.5 g. of the ppt. with benzene for 6 hrs. and filtering. The ppt. is dried to const. weight. Carboids are detd. by extg. all other components of bitumen with chloroform for 2 hrs. The solu. of oils and resins is shaken for 5-10 min. with ascanite (cf. C. A. 29, 2314; 10-30 times the wt. of oils and resins is used), filtered and washed with petr. ether. The ascanite absorbs the resin and the oil is detd. by evapg. off the solvent and weighing the oil. A complete analysis of bitumens by this method can be run in 3-5 days, while a complete analysis with Marcusson's procedure lasts 20-30 days. The 2 methods, however, check within 10%.  
David Arkov

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

180000 MET OILS

180000 MET OILS

180000 MET OILS

**Emulsion binders for cores** G. D. Kuchner and I. M. Tavellova. *Bull. Akad. Nauk SSSR Khim. Tekhnol.* 1940. No. 5. 21-5. — Core binders usually consist of oil (coconutseed, castor, linseed, ester gum, etc.) mixed with white spirits. When the cores are dried at 200° C. a no. of tech., fire and sanitary hazards due to evapn. of white spirit is apparent. Aq. emulsions were therefore tried instead of white spirit solns. Because they contain 4-5% H<sub>2</sub>O only oil in water emulsions were found to be satisfactory; triethanolamine, triethanolamine oleate, and coconut oil, Na and K soaps. The emulsions "aged," alizarin oil, Na and K soaps. The emulsions were examd. for homogeneity, degree of dispersion, stability to standing to temp. variations and appearance. The emulsions served as binders as well as the white spirit solns.

David Anthony

KREYTSER, G. D.

Asfal'ty, bitumy i reki (Asphalts, bitumens and pitches) Izd. 3., perer. 1 dop.  
Moskva, Promstroyizdat, 1952. 399 p. illus., diagra., tables. "Bibliografiya": p. 390-  
(393)

SO: N/5  
734.03  
.K9  
1952

KREYTSER, G.P.; TYURIN, G.I.

Euler's spheres of an orthocentric simplex. Mat. pros. no. 2:187-194  
'57. (MIRA 11:7)

(Geometry)

L 26491-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6013070

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0637/0643

AUTHOR: Bundel', A.A.; Vishnyakov, A.V.; Galaktionov, S.S.; Guretskaya, E.I.; Zhukov, G.V.; Kamenskaya, S.A.; Kreytser, K.A.; Oranovskaya, T.V.; Chashchin, V.A.

ORG: None

TITLE: On the effect of the preparation conditions on the formation of traps in ZnS and ZnO base phosphors and the influence of predecomposition phenomena in solid solutions of  $Cu_2O$  in ZnS on their luminescence [Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence Held in Riga, 16-23 September 1965]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 637-643

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, crystal phosphor, zinc sulfide, current carrier, *lumino-phor*

ABSTRACT: Introduction of new experimental methods has increased rather than reduced the disagreement among different investigators regarding the structure of zinc sulfide lumino-phors. On the basis of previous investigations of glow curves and the polarity of the photocurrent carriers the authors showed that for the most part the discrepancies are due to inadequate control of the synthesis conditions, i.e., that the phosphors studied by different groups differed as regards structure owing to unintentional variations of the preparation conditions. Experiments show, for example, that truly self-activated ZnS exhibits only one glow curve peak, but that if the compound

Card 1/2

L 26491-66

ACC NR: AP6013070

is exposed to oxygen, even at low pressure, during heating a second glow-curve peak appears and this is accompanied by change in the polarity of the photocurrent carriers (from n to p). Various experiments were carried out with pure, self-activated and impurity-activated ZnS and ZnO (including surface oxidized specimens) and several series of glow curves are reproduced. Data on the polarity of the current carriers in photoconductivity are also adduced. The curves and data demonstrate the effects of the synthesis conditions. A series of phosphors was prepared by heating different mixtures of ZnS with Cu<sub>2</sub>S without flux at 1000°C, followed by reheating with quartz powder (to prevent caking) in sealed tubes at 1050°C. These ZnS:Cu phosphors were studied immediately after preparation, after various heat treatments and after storage for some months at 20°C. Their attributes differed considerably, again indicating the importance of synthesis and other conditions. It is pointed out that understanding of the peculiarities of the complicated chemical system constituted by copper-activated zinc sulfide luminophors requires further thorough investigation of the ZnS-Cu<sub>2</sub>S-Cu system. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 008/

OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 110

KREYTSER, T.V.; TARUTINA, L.I.

Study of the structure transformations of trifluorostyrene  
with the aid of absorption spectra. Zav. lab. 29 no.6:702-704  
'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh  
plastmass.  
(Styrene—Absorption spectra)



L 40809-65 EWP(m)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pi-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008363

S/0190/65/007/003/0404/0410

AUTHORS: Khin'kis, S. S.; Kreytser, T. V.; Matveyeva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Oxidative degradation of poly-3,3-bis-(chloromethyl) oxacyclobutane

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 404-410

TOPIC TAGS: oxidative destruction, butane, activation energy, spectrophotometry,  
IR absorption / PRK 4 lamp, Hilger spectrometer, IKS 14 spectrometer, UR 10  
spectrometer

ABSTRACT: Thermo-oxidative degradation of poly-3,3-bis-(chloromethyl) oxacyclo-  
butane was carried out in an atmosphere of nitrogen or oxygen in a closed system  
in a device permitting automatic computation of oxygen expenditure and removing  
the volatile oxidation products (at -160C). Studies were made on reprecipitated  
polymers in 100  $\mu$ -thick films placed in an evacuated vessel ( $10^{-3}$  mm). The  
material was heated, and the volatile products that were generated in the process  
were observed by the change in pressure. Degradation in air was carried out in  
an air thermostat. The mechanism of photo-oxidative degradation was studied in  
films placed in a quartz vessel illuminated from two sides by PRK-4 lamps set  
200 mm from the vessel. The experiments were performed in both a closed system

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008363

2

and in a stream of oxygen (2.5 liters/hour). The temperature was kept at 30C or below. Changes in composition and structure were studied chemically and by IR absorption. The spectra were obtained on a Hilger spectrometer with NaCl or quartz prisms and on IKS-14 and UR-10 spectrometers with LiF prisms. The effective activation energy of the thermo-oxidation was computed to be 26.1 kcal/mole. Both thermo-oxidative and photo-oxidative degradation follow the same laws, but the reaction rates are different. Thermo-oxidative degradation begins in a vacuum at 260C, in oxygen and air at 100-120C. Times for the process are 4 to 10 hours. Photo-oxidative degradation under the PRK-4 lamps is accompanied by structuration. Times are 15 to 20 hours. The authors conclude that the oxidative degradation of poly-3,3-bis-(chloromethyl) oxacyclobutane takes place as a chain radical process with degenerate branching. In agreement with this, the effective activation energy is comparatively small. Use of inhibitors<sup>12</sup> of the radical processes has permitted extensive stabilization of the initial properties of a polymer. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass  
(Scientific Research Institute of Polymerized Plastics)

SUBMITTED: 18Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 012

Card 2/2 *po*

KREYTSER, V. L. — KREYTSER, V. L.

KREYTSER,

KREYTSER, V. L.

Kreytser, V. L. defended his Doctor's dissertation in the Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics, Academy of Sciences USSR, on 6 December 1946, for the academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences.

Dissertation: "Nonlinear Distortions of Signal Wave Forms in Amplifiers".  
 Resume: Kreytser commented on the inadequacy of existing methods for investigating and evaluating the nonlinearity of nonacoustic signals, which are based on harmonic analysis in application to amplifiers of these signals. He introduced characteristics of nonlinearity (the subject of investigation) for examination and described a new method. He proposed to divide distortions into two categories (first and second order), which allowed extension of methods for examining properties of amplifiers to some other types of equipment. To investigate nonlinear distortions of the first order, Kreytser proposed use of a periodic triangular saw-toothed signal with its subsequent differentiation while he examined some partial cases of second-order nonlinearity and proposed methods for investigating them. He described universal measuring apparatus developed and built on the basis of the proposed methods and oscillograms produced by it which confirmed the theoretical conclusions cited.

Official Opponents: Profs. V. V. Migulin and S. Ye. Khaykin (Doctors of Physicomathematical Sciences) and L. G. Tager (Doctor of Technical Sciences)

30: Elektrichestvo, No. 7, Moscow, August 1953, pp 87-92 (W/29344, 16 Apr 54)

SA

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Contemporary television. Kozmin, V. L. *Elektronika* (No. 1) 45-52 (1947) in Russian.—A brief survey of modern image-storing cameras, receivers with direct and projected vision, radio relay links and military applications. Present Russian television standards call for 625 lines. A. L.

ASH 31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Р. В. Т. В. , V. I.

Televizioner amplifikatsiya. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1952. 11 p. (13-0130)

TR0055.A6K7

KREYTSER, V.

USSR/ Electronics - Color television

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 15/24

Authors : Kreytser, V., Prof. Dr. of Tech. Sc.

Title : Principles of color television

Periodical : Radio 5, 34 - 38, May 1955

Abstract : Scientific data are presented regarding the principles on which color TV is based and the problems which must be solved in order to replace black on white TV by color. The methods generally employed in color TV and technicolor motion pictures are discussed. Graph; drawings.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

KREYTSER, V.L., professor.

Color television. Priroda 45 no.12:35-46 D '56.  
(Color television)

(MLRA 10:2)

GERMAN-PROZOROVA, Lyutsiya Pavlovna; VINOGRADOVA, Nina Ivanovna; KREYTSER  
V.L., prof. doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; GOS, M.E., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;  
KARPOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MALAKHOV, I.K., inzh., red.;  
LEVIT, A.B., inzh.red.; LEPESHINSKAYA, Ye.V., red.; BRUDNO, K.F.,  
tekhn.red.

[English-Russian radiotechnical dictionary] Anglo-russkii radio-  
tekhnicheskii slovar'. Pod obshchei red. V.L.Kreitsera. Red.  
kollegiia: M.E.Gos i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo tekhniko-teoret.  
lit-ry, 1957. 524 p. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Radio--Dictionaries)  
(English language--Dictionaries--Russian)



GOS, M.E., kand.tekhn.nauk; KREYTSER, V.L., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk;  
SAAKOV, E.O., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

[Radio amplifiers; course of study, supplementary material,  
problems, and course outline] Usilitel'nye ustroistva;  
programma, dopolnenie, kontrol'nye zadaniia i kursovoi proekt.  
Fakul'tet: radiotekhnicheskii. Leningrad, 1958. 35 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Severo-zapadnyy zaachnyy politekhnicheskii institut. Kafedra  
konstruirovaniya radioapparatury. 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy  
konstruirovaniya radioapparatury, Severo-zapadnyy zaachnyy poli-  
tehnicheskii institut (for Kreytser).

(Radio amplifiers)

AUTHOR: Kreytser, V.<sup>11</sup>, Doctor of Technical Sciences 377/107-56-11-1974

TITLE: The Principles of Color Television (Printsiny tovetnogo tele-videniya)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 11, pp 27-29 and pp 2-3 of centerfold (USUR)

ABSTRACT: The author says that experimental color television transmissions are to be carried out soon in Moscow, and then explains the principles of color television. He discusses colors and their characteristics, white light, three-color mixing and color equality. This article will be concluded in the next issue of "Radio".  
There is 1 diagram and 1 graph.

Card 1/1

11(6) 24(4)  
9(3) 6(6)

SOV/107-58-12-39/55

AUTHOR:

~~Kreytser, V.~~, Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The Principles of Color Television (Printsipy  
tsvetnogo teledeniya)

PERIODICAL:

Radio, 1958, Nr 12, pp 37-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This article is continued from the previous issue of this journal. The author gives three color image graphs and explains that they are not suitable for color calculations, particularly as some of the color coordinates are negative. He describes the standard color graph of the MKO, and with extra constructions which simplifies color calculations. He then explains that there are three methods of mixing primary colors; simultaneous, sequential and spatial (having a mosaic consisting of minute elements of different colors so that from a distance, an effect of unbroken color

Card 1/4

SOV/107-58-12-39/55

The Principles of Color Television

is obtained. All three methods are used in color television. Turning to the principles of color television systems, the author compares the sequential and simultaneous systems, shows that the former is not practicable because three times as many images (one for each primary color) are needed, compared with black and white television, and that the simultaneous system is also preferred because it can easily be made compatible with black and white television. He explains how the frequency band for color television (which would normally be three times as wide as for black and white, and thus an uneconomic proposition) is reduced by sending signals corresponding to the brightness of the image and its color; the brightness signal is sent over channels with considerably narrower bands. The original signals produced by the transmitting tubes are converted into these signals by a

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The Principles of Color Television

SOV/107-58-12-39/55

device sometimes called a matrix (Figure 11). The loss in quality is relatively small because the eye is not unduly sensitive to color changes (this is illustrated in the color insert in the previous journal). The author then discusses methods of reproducing the color image at the receiving end, first the projection method, where the three color separation images produced by projection lamps are thrown onto a white screen, and then a method using a trinescope with a mosaic screen and a shadow mask, often called a mask tube (Figure 13). He illustrates the latter process by several references to the color insert in the previous journal. The article

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SOV/107-58-12-39/55

The Principles of Color Television

ends with a brief reference to the "generator of color bands" (GTsP), which will be more fully discussed in the next article in this series. There are 5 graphs and 5 schematic diagrams.

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6(6)

SOV/107-59-2-30/55

AUTHOR: Kreytser, V., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: A Simultaneous Compatible System of Color Television  
(Odnovremennaya sovместimaya sistema tsvetnogo  
televideniya)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 2, pp 33-35 and p 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the first part of an article to be continued in this periodical. At present the Moscow experimental television broadcast station under construction is based on a simultaneous compatible system, which enables reception of transmissions not only in color, using the new color television sets, but also in black and white with ordinary receivers. As three signals must be transmitted simultaneously for reproduction of the color image, the task of transmitting these three signals in the same frequency channel, which is supposed to transmit only the black and white program, has become very important. The author deals in detail with the generation of the brightness

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SOV/107-59-2-30/55

A Simultaneous Compatible System of Color Television

signal, the color signals and the modulation of the subcarrier frequency in quadrature. When transmitting color images, 3 output signals from the transmitting tubes are turned into 3 new signals by means of a special translator (matrix); one of these transformed signals is the brightness signal. Except for the brightness signal, 2 color signals are needed for the reproduction of color images; they are generated by means of another matrix. The modulation of the subcarrier frequency is achieved by connecting the generator output with 2 balanced modulators. There are 8 graphs.

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30V/107-59-3-29/52

6 (6)

AUTHOR: Kreytser, V. Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Simultaneous, Compatible Color TV System  
(Odnovremennaya sovместimaya sistema tsvetnogo tele-  
videniya)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 3, pp 32 - 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The discussion of theoretical premises of the simultaneous, compatible color TV system is continued from Radio, 1959, Nr 3. First, the subcarrier frequency is explained. In the receiver it has the form of a sine wave, modulated in its amplitude and phase. From one square-modulated subcarrier frequency two color signals  $U_{R-Y}$  and  $U_{B-Y}$  are obtained and for correct detecting of the balanced quadrature modulation, the subcarrier must be first restored at the receiver. Figure 10 shows the simplified block diagram of a demodulating receiver unit. The subcarrier frequency  $f_0$ , generated by a local oscillator, enters two

Card 1/5

NOV/107-59-3-29/52

The Simultaneous, Compatible Color TV System

synchronous detectors, passes in one case thru a device shifting its phase by 90 degrees. The signals  $U_{R-Y}$  and  $U_{B-Y}$  are then obtained at the detector outlets. The complete synchronization and cophasing of the subcarrier frequency generators at the transmitter and receiver is obtained by additional "color synchronization" pulse (bursts) which are added to the full TV signal. Therefore, the full color TV signal differs from the full black-and-white TV signal by the addition of the quadrature modulated subcarrier frequency and the synchronizing "bursts", which are 9-11 periods of the frequency  $f_0$ . When

using black-and white TV transmitter for relaying color TV casts, it will be necessary to introduce several modifications for these transmitters, since the color TV signals exceed the level of the black-and-white signals. The subcarrier frequency is

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# The Simultaneous, Compatible Color TV System

selected according to the formula

$$f_{\text{subcarrier}} = (2k + 1) \frac{f_{\text{line}}}{2}$$

whereby  $f_{\text{line}}$  means line frequency and  $k$  is any positive full number. In the color TV system discussed here (that of the experimental color TV station in Moscow),  $k$  is 280 and the line frequency is 15625 cycles whereby the subcarrier frequency is 4.429 megacycles. The author discusses in the final paragraph possible versions of color TV sets. Figure 14 shows the simplified block diagram of a color TV set. The units common to a black-and-white TV set were not considered. A band filter connected to the actual radio receiver passes both side bands of the modulated subcarriers (3 - 6 megacycles). The signal is fed from the filter outlet to two synchronous detectors, whereby the phase shifting device is located before

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20V/107-59-3-29/52

The Simultaneous, Compatible Color TV System

the input of one detector. A local subcarrier frequency generator is synchronized by the burst signals. The signals  $U_{R-Y}$  and  $U_{B-Y}$  obtained at the detector outlets are fed to the deflecting systems of the receiver tube and to the matrix. The latter generates the signal  $U_{G-Y}$ . The signal  $U_Y$  is fed to all electrodes simultaneously, resulting in the signals  $U_R$ ,  $U_G$  and  $U_B$ . Finally, the author proposes another receiver arrangement in which three detectors are used, the simplified block diagram of which is shown in Figure 15. In this case, the signal entering the third detector is shifted in its phase by 250 degrees and is obtained at the detector outlet as  $U_{G-Y}$ . The signal

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007/107-99-3-89/52

The Simultaneous, Compatible Color TV System

$U_Y$  is also fed to all three electrodes. There are  
3 graphs, 3 block diagrams and 2 Soviet references.

Card 5/5

<p><b>В. В. Кривор</b> Изучение новых методов измерения параметров про- грамм по общему каналу связи</p> <p><b>12 июня</b> (с 10 до 16 часов)</p> <p><b>М. И. Кривор</b> Изучение функциональных возможностей и технических особенностей</p> <p><b>В. В. Кривор</b> 1) изучение функциональных возможностей и тех- нических особенностей аппаратуры</p> <p><b>С. А. Радомский</b> Изучение принципов функционирования для работ в режиме малой мощности сигнала</p> <p><b>И. Г. Доронин</b> Проверка и проверка работоспособности измерительного аппарата</p> <p><b>13 июня</b> (с 16 до 22 часов)</p> <p><b>В. В. Кривор</b> Изучение принципов функционирования аппаратуры с автоматом</p> <p>10</p>	<p><b>Ч. Г. Мухоморов</b> Технические системы, обеспечивающие измерение глубины по параметрам и параметрам сигнала</p> <p><b>Н. И. Кривор</b> Изучение для функциональных параметров</p> <p><b>В. В. Кривор</b> <b>М. Г. Кривор</b> О функциональных особенностях работы и технических особенностях аппаратуры</p> <p><b>1. СЕАНС ЭЛЕКТРОНИКИ</b> Руководитель: Н. И. Доронин</p> <p><b>14 июня</b> (с 10 до 16 часов)</p> <p><b>С. И. Радомский</b> <b>С. И. Кривор</b> Изучение принципов функционирования аппаратуры и работ в режиме малой мощности сигнала</p> <p><b>В. А. Афанасьев</b> Проверка работоспособности измерительного аппарата для работы в режиме малой мощности сигнала</p> <p>11</p>
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report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of  
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications Dr. A. S. Popov (YUZH), Moscow,  
8-18 June, 1959

GERMAN-PROZOROVA, Lyutsiya Pavlovna; YANKEL'SON, I.S.; KREYTSER, Y.L.,  
prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; GOS, M.E., kand.tekhn.nauk,  
red.; LEPESHINSKAYA, Ye.V., red.; KRYUCHKOVA, V.N., tekhn.red.

[English-Russian television dictionary] Anglo-russkii slovar'  
po televideniiu. Pod obshchai red. V.L.Kreitsera pri red.uchastii  
M.E.Gosa. Moskva, Glavnaia red.inostr.nauchno-tekhn.slovari  
Fizmatgiza, 1960. 427 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Television--Dictionaries)

(English language--Dictionaries--Russian language)

GERMAN-PROZOROVA, Lyutsiya Pavlovna; VINOGRADOVA, Nina Ivanovna; KREYTSER, V.L., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; COS, M.E., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KARPOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LEVIT, A.B., inzh., red.; MALAKHOV, I.K., inzh., red.; LEPESHINSKAYA, Ye.V., red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn.red.

[English-Russian radio engineering dictionary] Anglo-russkii radiotekhnicheskii slovar'. Pod obshchei red. V.L.Kreitsera. Red. kollegiia: M.E.Gos i dr. Moskva, Glav.red.inostr.nauchno-tekhn.slovari, 1960. 524 p. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Radio--Dictionaries)  
(English language--Dictionaries--Russian language)



6.4420  
6.6000

S/187/60/000/001/001/003  
A189/A026

AUTHOR: Kreytser, V.L.

TITLE: Transmission of Two Independent Television Programs Through a Common Communication Channel

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, 1960, No. 1, pp. 22 - 29

TEXT: The paper deals with the application of the split-line method, called also "synchronous wobulation method" for the simultaneous transmission of two independent TV programs through a common communication channel. The method consists in the use of an additional deflection of the scanning beam to obtain a perfect definition of the image with the number of scanning lines reduced to one-half of its original value. Thus, two independent TV programs can simultaneously be transmitted with the use of a quadruple (double interlaced) scanning. Either field or line signal sequential scanning can be applied. The application of this system to color, black-and-white, and compatible TV systems is discussed. In addition to standard units, the new system contains a wobulation generator and a wobulation deflecting system. The two-program black-and-white TV system was experimentally tested on a laboratory setup. The obtained test image No. 0249 (Soviet TV standard) is shown on Figure 14. The number of scanning lines was 315, Card 1/2

X

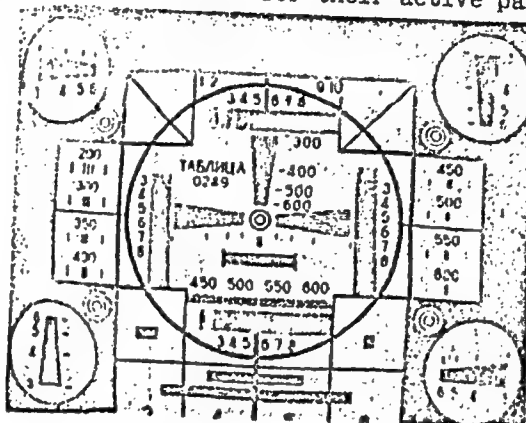
S/197/60/000/001/001/003  
A189/A026

Transmission of Two Independent Television Programs Through a Common Communication Channel

and the vertical definition was obtained with a 3.2 Mc synchronous wobbling frequency. The author thanks V.V. Abruzov and L.A. Novikov for their active participation in this work. The paper was read at the All-Union Scientific and Technical Conference, dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birthday of A.S. Popov, held in Moscow on June 11, 1959. There are 13 figures, 1 photo, and 10 references: 5 Soviet, 3 English, and 2 French.

Figure 14:

Test image No. 0249 of Soviet TV standard



Puc. 14

PERECYKATA, E.F. (Leningrad); RYBIN, V.I. (Leningrad); RYBKOVA, V.L.  
(Leningrad)

Electronic microvolt level signal computer with energy accumu-  
lation. Avtom. i Telem. 26 no.2:320-323 F.R.S.

(MIRA 18:4)

L 31501-66 EAT(1)  
ACC NR: AP6013032

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/004/0730/0732

AUTHOR: Zakharchenya, B. P.; Kreytser, V. L.; Kanskaya, L. M.; Sibilev, A. I.;  
Pekryy, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of an <sup>2/</sup>electron optical converter<sup>B</sup> of light for the study of magneto-optical phenomena in crystals in strong pulsed magnetic fields

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 4, 1966, 730-732

TOPIC TAGS: electrooptic image intensifier, magneto-optic effect, Zeeman effect, absorption spectrum, light absorption, *PULSED MAGNETIC FIELD*

ABSTRACT: Earlier experiments by two of the authors (Zakharchenya and Sibilev, Opt. i spektr. v. 12, 616, 1962), in which strong pulsed magnetic fields were used to investigate the Zeeman effect on absorption lines in optical spectra of crystals, are repeated using an electron-optical converter and a time-sweep technique. In these experiments, the image of a narrow part of the spectrum, containing one line or a group of lines was produced in the focal plane of a spectrograph with diffraction grating (dispersion 4 Å/mm) and projected on an electron-optical converter with a cylindrical lens. The time sweep of the spectrum was produced by

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.184.28: 5480.

L 31501-66

ACC NR: AP6013032

applying a paraphase sawtooth voltage on one pair of deflecting plates. The Zeeman splitting was observed on the oscilloscope screen and could be photographed from the latter. The tests demonstrated the feasibility of the method, although the spectra investigated so far and the use of a low-transmission spectrograph gave little information on the eventual resolution attainable by the method. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27May65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 mc

L 35880-66

ACC NR: AP6010768

SOURCE CODE: UR/0146/66/009/001/0003/0009

AUTHOR: Berkovskaya, K. F.; Kreytser, V. L.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN SSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR);  
North-Western Polytechnic Institute (Severo-zapadnyy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Switching photodiode multi-element sensors 10

SOURCE: IVUZ: Priborostroyeniye, v. 9, no. 1, 1966, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: photodiode, sensor, telemetry

ABSTRACT: Switches controlled by a selector-pulse generator have been used for successive interrogation of photosensors in telemetering systems. A suggestion is made to combine the functions of switches and photosensors in photodiodes and to replace the selector-pulse generator with a low-power sawtooth-voltage generator. At variance with some proposed systems that use multilayer photo-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.383.8

L 35880-66

ACC NR: AP6010768

diode sensors (I. V. Horton, Proc. IEEE, 1964, v. 52, no. 12), the new system uses single photodiodes from which multi-element sensors can easily be built. Each element comprises two diodes connected in opposition; one or both are photosensitive. Formulas for the resolution and output signal are developed. In this instantaneous-operation discrete-sensor system, the loss in sensitivity (as compared to tv methods) is partially compensated by the high quantum yield of photodiodes. The system is seen particularly suitable for automatic product size control. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 18 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 03Jul65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *ll*

L 35007-65 ENT(1)/EWA(h) Feb GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5006290

S/0103/65/026/002/0380/0383

AUTHOR: Berkovskaya, K. F. (Leningrad); Il'in, V. A. (Leningrad);  
Kreytser, V. L. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Electronic memory switch for microvolt signals

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 2, 1965, 380-383

TOPIC TAGS: electronic switch, storage device, transistorized switch

ABSTRACT: An electronic switch developed for microvolt-level signals is described. The telemeter circuit includes a number of sensors switched sequentially by selector pulses and one common amplifier. The selector pulses are controlled by an independent pulse generator. The two-transistor balanced circuit has two capacitors which operate as a memory between two successive signals and make possible the use of transistors with parameter spread. It is claimed that signals as low as 50  $\mu$ v can operate the switch at a 2:1

Card 1/2



L 35007-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006290

signal-to-noise ratio. These advantages are listed: a) both a-c and d-c signals can be handled; b) by selecting a proper transformer turn ratio, a higher transfer ratio of the switch is attainable; c) a micromodule design is possible; d) both individual and modulated carrier signals can be handled. Among the disadvantages are: a) the capacitors limit the speed of operation; b) collector-current matching of transistors is still required. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 formulas. [03]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Dec63

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

SUB CODE: EC

ATD PRESS: 3216

Card 2/2

BRUTMAN, Ye.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.L.; KREYTSEROVA, D.I.; SILAKOVA, Ye.Ya.

Clinical laboratory study of diseases which cause suspicion of  
Rickettsial infection. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.1:44-45  
Ja '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz Odesskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im.  
Mechnikova, kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney Instituta usover-  
shenstvovaniya vrachey i portovoy laboratorii. (Rickettsia)

KREYVIS, A.A., inzh.

Fourth Conference on Welding in Lithuania. Svar.proizv. no.1:43-44  
Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Welding--Congresses)

KREYER, A.N. (Leningrad, Bol'shaya Moskovskaya ul., d. 1/3, kv. 20)

Elongation of a short shoulder stump. Ortop., travm. i protez.  
24 no.12:53-55 D '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta protezirovaniya (direktor -  
dotsent M.V. Strukov).

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil.

J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 1352

Author : Shilova, Ye.I., Kreyver, K.G.

Inst : -

Title : Carbon Dioxide in Soil Solution and Its Role in Soil Formation

Orig Pub : Pochivovedeniye, 1957, No 7, 65-72

Abstract : Soil solutions were studied on podzolic soils (arable and virgin soil) at the "Ruch'i" Sovkhoz and at Siverok Experimental Forest in Leningradskaya Oblast'. Serrated lysimeters, which completely kept out atmospheric air, were used to extract the solutions. The concentration of  $\text{CO}_2$  in the solution reached 200 - 300 mg/liter. Total acidity of the solution was determined almost always according to the  $\text{CO}_2$  content. In the period of excessive soil dampness the carbon dioxide regime was an important element in soil formation, because it generated a

Card 1/2

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil.

J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 1352

loss in the bases. The reaction of the soil solution  
always remained less acid than the reaction of the soil.  
The author's work refers this phenomenon to the loss of  
CO<sub>2</sub> from the solution in the process of analysis. --  
T.A. Rode

Card 2/2

- 19 -

KREYER, V.G.

Furocoumarins of Sosnowskyi cow parsnip (*Heracleum sosnowskyi*  
Mand.). Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2517-2522 N '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

KREYER, V.G.

*Plumbago europaea* L. as a valuable medicinal plant. Bot.zhur.  
44 no.10:1507-1510 0 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,  
Leningrad.

(Leadwort) (Botany, Medical)



PROKHAZKA, Ya. [Procházka, J.], dotsent, doktor meditsiny; MYDLIL, F., doktor meditsiny; KREYZEK, M., doktor meditsiny; BRZEK, V., doktor meditsiny; KRATKIY, P., doktor meditsiny; MEZHNSKIY, L.

Resection of the lungs in tuberculosis. Vest.khir. 83 no.10:23-29  
0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (Gradets Kralove) i tuberkuleznoy lechebnitsy (Zhamberg). Adres avtorov: dotsent Dr. J. Prochazka - chirurgicka klinika Hradec Kralove; MUDr. F. Mydlil - reditel tbc lecebny, Zamberk.

(PNEUMONECTOMY statistics)

MYDLIL, F.; PROKHAZKA, Ya. [Prochazka, J.]; KREYZEK, M. [Kreizek, M.];  
PAVLOV, B. (Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika)

Results of treating tuberculous patients for the past 20 years  
(1940-1959). Probl.tub. no.1:60-62 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz tuberkuleznoy lechebnitsy v Zhanberge (dir. F. Mydlil) i  
khirurgicheskoy kliniki v Gradets Kralove (rukovoditel' - prof.  
Ya. Prokhazka).

(TUBERCULOSIS)

KREYZEL', A.B.

Mechanized method of determining the volume weight of cut peat in stacks,  
Torf.prom. 30 no.7:6-9 J1 '53. (MLBA 6:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torfyanoy promyshlennosti.  
(Peat)

KREYZEL', Boris Yul'yevich

Epp.  
.R92763

Pod" yamochnyy remont teplovoza TE2 za shest' sutok (underground repair of locomotive TE2 in six days, by) B. Yu Kreyzel i A. P. ZARUBIN. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1956.

18 p. illus., tables.

KREYZEL', B.Yu., inzh. (st. Ural'sk)

Restoring shaft coaxiality. Blok. 1 topl. tiaga no.1:37 '57.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Diesel locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

KREYZER, Ya., general armii

High discipline is vital requirement. Voenn. vest 43 no.1:39-42 Ja '64.  
(MIRA 17:1)

SHLYAPNIKOVA, A.G., inzh.; KREYZMAN, I.N., inzh.

Housing construction combine in Obukhovo. Bui. tekhn. inform.  
po stroi. 5 no. 7:4-6 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Obukhovo--Precast concrete construction)

TSUKERMAN, N.Ya., inzh.; KREYZMAN, I.N., inzh.

Actual testing of reinforced concrete hipped P-01 slabs for  
apartment houses of the 1-507-M series. Biul.tekh.inform.po  
stro1. 5 no.8:23-24 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)  
(Concrete slabs--Testing)



RAYNUS, L.S., inzh.; SHLYAPNIKOVA, A.G., inzh.; KREYZMAN, I.N., inzh.;  
ROBINSON, D.V., inzh.

Folding -type stairs. Suggested by L.S.Rainus and others. Rats.  
1 izobr.v stroi. no.9:8 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Po materialam stroitel'nogo trauta No.3 Glavleningradstroya.  
(Staircases)

KREZE, A.

BARDOS, G.; BARTA, E.; KREZE, A.

Contribution to the morphology of T wave. Bratisl. lek. listy 35  
no.3:129-137 15 Feb 55.

1. Z ustavu pro vseobecnou a eksperimentálnu patológiu LFUK v  
Bratislave; predn. prof. dr. G. Bardos.  
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY  
T wave morphol.)

BARDOS, G.; KOMADEL, L.; KREZE, A.

Physiological enlargement of the heart. I. Reserve power of the heart according to Soviet physiology. Bratisl. lek. listy 35 no. 7:395-408 1955.

1. Z Ustavu pre vseobecnu a experimentalnu patologiu LFUK, predn. prof. MUDr. G. Bardos, a z Ustavu pre telovychovne lekarstvo LFUK, predn. doc. MUDr. P. Handzo,  
(CARDIAC ENLARGEMENT, physiology,  
reserve power of heart.)

BARDOS, G.; KOMADEL, L.; KREZE, A.

Physiological enlargement of the heart. II. Dilatation and hypertrophy,  
causes of physiological enlargement of the heart. Bratisl. lek.  
listy 35 no.8:459-473 1955.

1. Z Ustavu pre vesobecnu a experimentalnu patologiu LFUK,  
prednosta, prof. MUDr. G. Bardos a z Ustavu pre telovychovnu  
lekarsstvo LFUK, prednosta doc. MUDr. P. Handzo.  
(CARDIAC ENLARGEMENT, physiology,  
causes of physiol. enlargement.)

KREZE, A.

(3)

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Special Medical Institute of Endocrinology (Odborný léčebný ústav endokrinologický), Lubochň; Director (Říditel);

Source: MUDr E Španar Bratislava, Lékařský Obzor, Vol X, No 7, 1961, pp 385-391

Data: "Objective Investigations of Functional Capacity in Obesity."

Authors:

SPANAR, E, MUDr

KREZE, A, Academic degrees not given

KREZE, A.

CSSR

Special Endocrinological Medical Institute (Odborný léčebný ústav  
endokrinologický) L'ubochna; director: head physician E. Španar, MD,  
B.Sc

Bratislava, Bratislavské Lekárske Listy, No 6, 1963, pp 321-329

"The Functional State of the Vegetative Nervous System During the Menstrual  
Cycle, Followed by Means of the Ortho-Climo-Static ECG"

(1)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SPANAR, E., MD, ADAMEC, O., and KREZE, A., Endocrinological Hospital (Odborný liečebný ústav endokrinologický), Lubochna, E. SPANAR, MD, director.

"Adrenal Function in the Pathogenesis of Bronchial Asthma"

Prague, Časopis Lékařů Českých, Vol CII, No 35, 30 August 63, pp 955-962.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Chemical mediators, particularly histamine, eliminated from the shock tissue in an A-A reaction, cause a drop in the elimination of ACTH, besides bronchospasm, edema, and increased secretion of bronchial mucosa. As a consequence, there is a drop in the elimination of glucocorticoids. This blockade of the hypophysis-adrenal axis results in a decreased production of glucocorticoids which are then unable to counteract the phlogistic effect of histamine and other mediators on bronchi; the increase utilization of corticoids supports the process. Thirty-four references.

SPANAR, E.; ADAMEC, O.; KREZE, A.

Role of adrenal gland activity in the pathogenesis of  
bronchial asthma. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.35:955-962 30 Ag '63.

1. Odborný léčebný ústav endokrinologický v Lubochni, řáditel  
MUDr. E. Spanar.

(ASTHMA) (ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES)  
(CORTICOTROPIN) (PITUITARY GLAND)  
(HISTAMINE LIBERATION)  
(ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY REACTIONS)



KREZE, A., prim. MUDr.

The problem of treatment of obesity. Bratisl. lek. listy 45  
no.10:610-620 31 My'65.

1. Odborný liečebný ústav endokrinologický v Lubochni (riaditeľ:  
prim. MUDr. A. Kreze).

11/11/11, 11:11  
KREZZ, P.M., inzh.

Oil plants in Odessa. Was.-zhir. prom. 23 no.12:1-3 '57. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Odessa--Oil industries)

KREZEL, Tadeusz (Krakow, ul. 18 stycznia 8 m. 12.)

~~Personal modification of conservative management of spiral fractures of leg.~~ Chir. narz. ruchu 22 no.1:39-48 1957.

1. Z Leczniczy Urazowej Wojewodzkiej Stacji Pogotowia Ratunkowego w Krakowie Ordynator: dr T. Krezel.

(LEO, fract.

spiral, conserv<sub>n</sub>tive management, new technic (Pol))

KREZEL, Tadeusz (Krakow, ul. 18. Stycznia 8.)

Isolated vertical sacral fractures. Chir. narz. ruchu 24 no.1:77-81  
1959.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgii Urazowej Pogotowia Ratunkowego w Krakowie.

Ordynator: dr T. Krezel.

(SACRUM, fract.

Isolated vertical fract. (Pol))

KREZEL, Tadeusz (Krakow, ul. 18 Stycznia 8.)

Treatment of fractures of the astragalus complicated by dislocation of the ankle. Polski przegl. chir. 31 no.1:51-60 Jan 59.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgii Urazowej Pogotowia Ratunkowego m. Krakowa  
Ordynator: dr T. Krezel.

(ASTRAGALUS, fracture,  
with ankle disloc. (Pol))  
(ANKLE, disloc.  
with astragalus fract. (Pol))

KREZENTOWSKI, S.

Internal-combustion engines in modern railroad traction. p. 304.

PRZEGŁAD KOLEJOWY. (Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne) Warszawa, Poland Vol. 11,  
No. 8, Aug. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol, 9, No. 2, Feb. 1959.  
Uncla.

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. B  
Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 4, 1959, 11110

Authors : Krause A., Gleinert H., Gorgolewski L.,  
Krezewinski Z.

Inst : Not given

Title : Amphoteric Mixed Hydroxides as Models of Peroxi-  
dases of an Inorganic Nature.

Orig Pub: Roczn. chem., 1958, 32, No. 1, 139-142

Abstract: The mixed hydroxides, into the composition of which, together with the ions of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ , there enter the ions of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  or  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ , reveal an important catalytic activity (CA) at the oxidation of  $\text{HCOOH}$  by hydrogen peroxide at  $37^\circ$ . The CA of mixed hydroxides is greater than the CA of the separate components, entering into its composition.

Card 1/2

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion.  
Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis.

B

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No. 4, 1959, 11110

Abstract: The greatest CA for each of studied systems possess  
mixed ionic hydroxides in the proportion of the  
ions: Fe: Cu: Co = 1:0.5:1, Fe:Cu:Ca = 1:1:2 and  
Fe:Cu:Mn:Ni = 1:1:0.5:0.5.--M. Sakharov

Card 2/2



KREZOV, V. S.

VOYEVODA, D.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHUDYAKOV, A.V., kandidat  
tekhnicheskikh nauk; KIPUS, L.A., inzhener; KREZOV, V.S., inzhener.

Unit for the automatic measuring of logs. Mekh.trud.rab. 11 no.1:25-27  
Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Lumber--Mensuration)

PUGACHEV, A.G.; KREZOVSKAYA, N.O.

Intestinal obstruction in newborn infants and nursing  
children caused by incomplete volvulus. Vop. okh. mat.  
i det. 6 no.12:17-23 D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry detskoy khirurgii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti  
zavoduyushchego A.Ye. Zvyagintsov) i rentgenologicheskogo  
otdeleniya bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach L.A.  
Vorokhobov).

(INTESTINES---OBSTRUCTIONS)  
(INFANTS---DISEASES)

KRCMAR Z. Frantiskovy Lazne Franzensbad Prakticky Lekar, Prague (Czechoslovakia 1947, 27/12 (264-265)

Franzensbad contains springs rich in minerals, one spring producing 1,200 litres per minute of mineral water containing sodium sulphate and carbonic acid, and a mud-spring of 30,000,000 m<sup>3</sup> capacity also containing sodium sulphate and other minerals, and oestrone. This mud has peculiar absorptive properties, which benefit chronic exudative conditions. Franzensbad also possesses natural carbonic baths, which issue directly from the ground and soothe hypertension and disturbances of the climacteric. This is the worlds richest source of sodium sulphate, which forms 77 per cent of its mineral content; the other source contains iron and lecithin. Carbonic baths are indicated in cardiovascular and nervous disorders, and mud for chronic female complaints (sterility), exudative processes and rheumatism. These mineral waters aid chronic gastro-enteritis, constipation and biliary affections. Many maladies occasioned by the war, such as neurosis and hyperthyroidism, are benefited by the carbonic baths and the lovely surroundings and tranquility.

Wolf-Prague

SO: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol. I, No. 1-6

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Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 36, No. 5, May 1959.

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SSI 574.41 551.503.74(437)

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 [Kobourek, Slavomir, Vyznam rosy a její měření. (Importance of dew and its measurement.) Meteorologické Zprávy, Prague, 9(2):56-61, 1956. 6 tables, 7 refs. Russian and Czech summaries p. 56.] DWS - The optical dew measurement technique developed by Kobourek is described in detail. Data on monthly (May-Sept.) amounts of rainfall and dew measured at 5 stations in Bohemia and Moravia are presented for each year of the period 1949-1954, and for 15 stations for 1955. Values obtained at 6 a.m. are also compared with 7 a.m. values. Subject headings: 1. Dew measurement technique 2. Dew data 3. Czechoslovakia. (27)

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (REAL) LC, Vol. 6 no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

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✓ Unalloyed Compound Cast Iron Rolls for Rolling Mills.  
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reference to those current at the Klement Gottwald Steelworks  
in Vítkovice. The method of discontinuous casting, in which  
casting is interrupted for about a minute after the outer layer  
has been cast and ferro-silicon is added to the stream of  
subsequently cast metal for the lower layer, is considered  
best. If this is used, charcoal iron and roll heat treatment can  
be dispensed with, without entailing cracking of rolls or  
unsatisfactory performances.—r. r.

of



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cytoarchitectonic changes there was a partial degeneration of fibres. The short (arcuate) and long association fibres and the corpus callosum showed these degenerative changes. There was also degeneration of cells and fibres in the subcortical ganglia, external geniculate body, thalamus and the external nucleus of the optic lobe. The optic tract in the whole of its course was in all cases preserved. In the ant. corpora quadrigemina there was degeneration of some fibres in the upper layers. With a min. degree of preservation of the visual cortex the response to objective visual stimuli was completely lost, the analytic and synthetic functions of the visual analyzer were destroyed, and there remained only the elementary reflex power of reacting to [general] visual stimulation. (Russian) T. R. PARSONS

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